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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/509,916	02/09/2005	Frode Roed	1935-00143	4479
26753 75	05/02/2006		EXAM	INER
ANDRUS, SCEALES, STARKE & SAWALL, LLP 100 EAST WISCONSIN AVENUE, SUITE 1100			WALK, SAMUEL J	
MILWAUKEE		IE 1100	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2612	
			DATE MAILED: 05/02/2006	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)	9
	10/509,916	ROED ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Samuel J. Walk	2612	
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	opears on the cover sheet	with the correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING IT Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period. Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statu Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUN. .136(a). In no event, however, may a d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MO tte, cause the application to become	IICATION. A reply be timely filed DNTHS from the mailing date of this communic ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	is action is non-final.		,
 Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under 	•	•	ts is
Disposition of Claims			
4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdr 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	awn from consideration.		
Application Papers		•	•
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examination 10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>04 October 2004</u> is/an Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction 11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examination is objected to be a considered to be a consider	re: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ e drawing(s) be held in abey ection is required if the drawin	ance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). ng(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.15	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a list 	nts have been received. nts have been received in iority documents have bee au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No In received in this National Stage	•
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0: Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper N	v Summary (PTO-413) o(s)/Mail Date f Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 	

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

- 2. Claims 2 and 4-5 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
- 3. Regarding Claim 2, the phrase "for example" renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitation(s) following the phrase are part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2173.05(d).
- 4. Claims 4-5 recite the limitation "the foot transceiver" in line 2 of each claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Double Patenting

5. Applicant is advised that should claims 3-5 be found allowable, claim 3 and thus 4-5 will be objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate thereof. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content

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that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP \S 706.03(k).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- 7. Claims 1 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Avril (US 6979813).

Regarding Claims 1 and 3, Avril discloses a safety-shutoff device for a manually fed processing machine wherein claimed machine is met by alligator shear machine 10, see Col. 4 lns 18-33; claimed transceiver is met by transponder (unlabeled) in or on the glove or wristbands worn by a worker, see Col. 4 lns 42-67 and Col. 5 lns 1-4; claimed one or several transponder is met by sensor 28, which receives the transmitted signal from

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transponder, see Col. 4 lns 42-67 and Col. 5 lns 5-7; claimed main receiver/transmitter is met by controller 20, which receives the transmitted signal from sensor 28 and stops and/or reverses the operation of the hydraulic cylinder, see Col. 4 lns 34-41.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 9. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Avril in view of Ozaki (US 6239833).

Regarding Claim 2, Avril discloses a safety-shutoff for a machine. Avril does not disclose that an operator is shown positions of persons. However, Ozaki discloses a remote image monitoring methods and system wherein TV cameras 11, set-up at locations to be monitored, such as a factory or a building, transmit signals to monitor apparatus 2 and displays 22, see Col. 4 lns 54-65 and Col. 5 lns 1-27. Therefore, one having

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ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have incorporated the teachings of Ozaki into the system of Avril to confirm any possibility in danger. In addition, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the camera monitoring system would be performed at any number of locations that had the possibility of danger, such as airports, police stations, construction sites, mines, drilling rigs, etc.

10. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Avril in view of Zeng (US 6897783).

Regarding Claim 4, Avril discloses a system for the safety shut-off of a machine when a transponder on or in a glove comes within a danger zone. Avril does not disclose placing the transponder within a shoe or around the ankle. However, one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have readily recognized that if the machine was a ground laden device that posed a potential threat to any other body part, including the foot, then the transmitter that was on or in the glove would then be on or in the shoe or boot of the machine operator. Yet, as additional support, Zeng teaches of an electrical injury protection system using radio frequency transmission wherein the transmitting device or the combined

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transmitting/receiving device is mounted on a belt, tool holster, helmet or shoe, see Col. 6 lns 38-40. Therefore, one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have incorporated the teachings Zeng into the system of Avril because protecting the most applicable body part provides greater safety.

11. Claims 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Avril in view of Moody (US 5115223).

Regarding Claims 5-6, Avril discloses a system for the safety shut-off of a machine when a transponder on or in a glove comes within a danger zone. Avril does not disclose placing the transponder within a shoe or around the ankle. However, one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have readily recognized that if the machine was a ground laden device that posed a potential threat to any other body part, including the foot, then the transmitter that was worn as a wristband would then be worn as an anklet of the machine operator. Yet, as additional support, Moody teaches of a personnel location monitoring system wherein location transmitter 55 is attached on an ankle of an individual, see

Col. 3 lns 42-44. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

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made to incorporate the teachings of Moody in the system of

Avril because placement around the ankle more convenience and

less conspicuous.

Conclusion

- 12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Wraight (US 5107705) disclose a video system with a wellbore. Cayrol (US 6621418) discloses a device warning against the presence of dangerous objects.
- 13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Samuel J. Walk whose telephone number is (571) 272-2960. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 8:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Hofsass can be reached on (571) 272-2981. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

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may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SJW

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